

RUTLAND HERALD.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements should be handed in before six o'clock p. m., to secure their insertion in the paper of the next morning.

New Hampshire Election.

Last year Gov. Gilmore, the Republican candidate in New Hampshire, failed of an election by the people. The vote stood:

Eastman, (democrat.)	32,833
Gilmore, (republican.)	29,085
Harriman, (war dem.)	4,372

Gilmore was thus behind Eastman 3,798, and the combined vote of Gilmore and Harriman was only 574 over that of Eastman alone.

Here was a grand chance for a stand up, do-or-die, rule-or-ruin fight by the latter-day democracy, this spring, and it being the first state election of the year in which the presidential campaign is to be fought, and therefore of extraordinary importance by reason of its bearings and influence thereon, the copperheads of New Hampshire have worked with a desperation corresponding to their critical condition. Their ranks were utterly broken and themselves thoroughly routed by the elections of last year, and here was their last chance to rally.—They even worked themselves into a dismally hopeful state over it,—and behold the result.

According to the latest returns received at the time of writing, Gov. Gilmore is elected, this time by the people, by more than FIVE THOUSAND majority over the copperhead-democratic candidate, Harrington. If we give Gilmore every vote cast for the war-democratic candidate last year, he still makes a gain, in majority, of about 4,500.

Last year the Council stood 3 republicans to 2 democrats; this year all the republican candidates are reported elected. Last year the Senate stood 9 republicans to 3 democrats; this year it is reported 10 republicans to 2 democrats. Last year the House stood 189 republicans to 142 democrats; republican majority 47. This year the republican majority is estimated at 75 or 80.

These figures are all liable, of course, to some modification by more complete returns; but enough is known to warrant the assertion that the result of the election is an *unexpectedly* great and glorious Union victory. And it was achieved notwithstanding the absence of thousands of New Hampshire's loyal sons in the military service of the Union; notwithstanding the most strenuous and sleepless labors of which the opposition is capable; and it was achieved without the aid of any enthusiasm created by new victories of the Union arms, but solely by the steadfast determination of the people that the government shall be sustained while battling for the preservation of the country.

New Hampshire has brilliantly opened the important political campaign of the year. Connecticut will next fall in to the line of 1864, and keep step to the music of the Union.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.—We have received specimen pages of the forthcoming history of the American Conflict, by Horace Greeley; O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, publishers. This history is intended, as its title page indicates, to exhibit the causes, incidents, and results of the rebellion, and especially its moral and political phases, with the drift and progress of American opinion respecting human slavery from 1776 to 1864. From an examination of the pages received, we can safely predict that the work will be one of the most absorbing interest and of incalculable value. This it is hardly necessary to state, when one remembers the great familiarity of the author, probably unequalled by any living man, with the political history of the country, his unsurpassed facilities for obtaining necessary facts and statistics, and his well-known vigor, fearlessness and independence as a writer and thinker. No other living man, certainly, is so fit to write the history of the progress of public opinion respecting slavery, the great cause of this "American Conflict." The history thus far, however, deals in the important facts and incidents, illustrating this progress, detailed in the forcible style of Mr. Greeley, rather than in philosophical or moral disquisitions, and will be found the more interesting, and possibly the more impartial, for this reason. It is a book which every man in the land should have and take measures to procure.

Typographically it is excellent. The type is large and clear, and the book is well illustrated. It is to be published in two large volumes; volume 1st to be issued about the first of May next.

Mr. M. Caswell is the agent, we notice, for Rutland and Addison Counties.

Says the Boston Journal, the ovation to the black regiment which left New York on Monday was a striking manifestation of the change in public sentiment which a single year has brought about. In the streets of a city where nine months ago negroes were hunted like dogs, a regiment of them marched in solid platoons, with shouldered muskets, along knapsacks, and buckled cartridge boxes, to the pealing strains of martial music, and were everywhere saluted with waving handkerchiefs, with descending flowers, and with the acclamations and plaudits of countless beholders. The world moves if the Boston (or Rutland) Courier does not.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS TO VOTE.—The election in New York on Tuesday to decide whether the Constitution of that State shall be so amended as to permit her soldiers in the United States service to vote, passed off very quietly. But a light vote was polled, and the majority in favor of the amendment was large. The copperheads were opposed to the amendment, but did not dare to take issue on it very vigorously.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE.—There was a case of "unconstitutional" military interference in the election which occurred in Tennessee last Saturday. In Hickman County, rebel guerrillas destroyed the ballot boxes and scattered the ballots. Here is a chance for copperhead declamation. It is the only chance there, as there was no other case of intervention in that military district.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond of the New York Times is engaged in writing a history of Mr. Lincoln's administration. Parke Godwin is understood to be writing a life of Mr. Chase.

It is said that a new daily paper devoted to the interests of Secretary Chase is about to be started in New York on a capital of \$200,000.

United States Sanitary Commission.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION.

Owing to continued absence during the last three months, the contributions of the towns of Vermont to the New England Women's Branch of the Commission, have not been regularly published. Below are given the names of the towns sending in contributions during the months of November and December, 1863, and January 1864.

We trust our friends will not be impatient for reports of their boxes. As we are under so great obligations to the railroad officials for the services rendered us, we do not wish them to be incommoded in forwarding our supplies. We are therefore in the habit of collecting a number of boxes to go together, instead of troubling them with so many scattering packages. The letters being addressed to the rooms in Boston, announcing these boxes as on the way, the supplies are reckoned in the amount on hand, and are just as good to the Commission as if in Boston, because it is known just what they are, and that they can be telegraphed for at a moment's notice, if they are especially wanted. For this reason, some boxes sent in January may be reported as received in February, and so in every month's report there may be a slight variation, but the whole is kept correctly in Brattleboro, and everything will finally be acknowledged from Boston. We will be particular that this delay shall be as slight as possible. But the Aid Societies may be satisfied there is hardly a chance for anything to be lost, if they send a letter by mail to N. E. W. A. A., 22 Summer street, Boston, with an invoice of the contents of the box, at the same time the box is started on its way. If the box does not reach Boston with the next consignment after the receipt of this letter, the matter is speedily investigated and the missing box found. Thus far nothing has been lost since this system of transportation was organized.

Contributions received from Vermont during the month of November, 1863: West Brattleboro, Guilford, West Milton, West Albany, Fairfield, Shoreham, St. Johnsbury, Chester, Craftsbury, Passumpsick, Woodstock, Hydepark, Stowe, Morrisville, Ascutneyville, St. Johnsbury Center, West Opham, Weathersfield Bow, South Hero, Johnson, West Randolph, Jamaica, Fayettesville, West Concord, Burlington, 2 boxes, Wilmington, Painesville. One box and two barrels unknown.

Received during December, 1863: Burlington, Fairhaven, Leicester, Brattleboro, Bakersfield, Chelsea, Proctorsville, Bethel, Cambridge, Windsor, Sherburne, Weathersfield, McIndoe Falls, Sharon, Charlotte, Fairfield.

Received during January, 1864: Milton Falls, Windsor, Pittsford, Barnard, St. Albans, Randolph, Weathersfield Centre, Fayettesville, Wallingford, Brandon, Derby, Colchester, Derby Line, Ryegate, Springfield, Burlington, Morris-town Corners, Westfield, Clarendon, Peacham, Putney, Jacksonville, Hardwick, West Charleston. Three boxes unknown.

If the directions for the address of boxes for the Sanitary Commission are not known, the Societies should write us at once for information.

In behalf of the N. E. Women's Auxiliary Association.

M. G. DAVENPORT, Brattleboro, Vt., Feb. 22, 1864.

DEATH OF COL. DAHLGREN.—The following is the article in the Richmond Sentinel of the 5th ult., announcing the death of Col. Dahlgren:

"The gallant Dahlgren is dead. After leaving Richmond he proceeded with a portion of his men toward the peninsula, through the county of King and Queen, where he met Lieut. Col. Pollard of the 9th Virginia, and had a sharp encounter, in which Col. Dahlgren was shot dead. Some seventy or eighty of his men were captured. The remainder have rejoined Kilpatrick, as has been already stated. Col. Dahlgren was one of the bravest sons of America and his death will be regretted by all who ever knew him. He had lost a leg in the service, and had just arrived at that period of convalescence when he could take the saddle, when he was cut down by war's relentless hand. Upon his person were found an address to his men and a memorandum of the route he was to take with his command, when he left Kilpatrick, where he was to go, what he was to do, when he was to be there, and when he was to rejoin the main force. The address to his men is a most spirit-stirring and patriotic appeal to their fellow soldiers who are suffering imprisonment in the loathsome dungeons and upon the desert islands of the Confederacy. He begs them not to falter or flag, but to follow him to open prison doors, and putting arms into the hands of their released brethren they would all march together to kill Davis and his Cabinet, and then return home to their friends, ready and anxious for further deeds of valor."

Local and State Items.

RUTLAND COUNTY COURT.—The trial of the case of Bowman v. Parker proceeded in Court yesterday. The examination of the plaintiff lasted until nearly noon. The remainder of the day was occupied in the examination of witnesses on the part of the plaintiff. Four witnesses were examined, and the plaintiff's testimony is not all in yet.

VERMONT BONDS.—Vermont six per cent. bonds of 1876 sold in Boston on Saturday at 104, Vermont Central Railroad stock at 15-8, Vermont and Canada, (ex. div.) at 121, Connecticut and Passumpsic preferred stock at 58 1-2, and bonds of 1876 at 102 1-4.

STOP IT.—The New York mail due here yesterday afternoon, passed on towards Burlington. Some one please stop it, and oblige.

DANBY.—J. C. W. writes us from "Danby Four Corners" that about three feet of snow fell there the first of the week. It was what is there called a "monthlly thaw." There has been much sickness of late in that vicinity. The prevailing disease is denominated by the physicians the Congestive fever. Danby has an excess of sixteen men over all calls. It has always been in the front rank of patriotic towns.

OUTRAGES.—One day last week a fellow named Lobonte attempted to outrage a girl on her way home in West Derby, was arrested, and the matter compromised by the payment of a fine. Lobonte enlisted to raise the money.

A married woman named Young was attacked on the 21st ult. on the road to Proctorsville by a scoundrel named Joe Morey, thrown down, and an outrage attempted, which was prevented by the sudden appearance of a man who heard the woman's screams. Morey run for the woods, was arrested next day and put in jail at Woodstock, whence he will probably be sent to State's prison.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Governor Dillingham has met with quite a serious accident in stepping upon the cars while in motion, which it is feared may make him lame for life.

Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe, lately commanding the Second Division of the Sixth Corps, which embraces the Vermont Brigade, has been transferred to the post of Chief of Artillery, of the Army of the Potomac, vice Brig. Gen. Barry, ordered to Gen. Grant's Department.

Col. George A. Merrill, of St. Johnsbury, has sold his famous span of black horses to a New York gentleman for \$1,000.

THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH REGIMENTS. The Eighth Regiment has re-enlisted as veterans, and expects soon to visit Vermont on a furlough. The regiment is now encamped in a fine spot on the Bayou Teche, about a half mile from the town of Franklin. Maj. H. F. Dutton has been promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, and Capt. J. L. Barstow, of Co. K, to the Majority.

A letter from Fort Pickens says the recruits for the Seventh Regiment have arrived in good health. Lieut. Ross, of Co. B, with seventeen men, was captured lately at Seamy Bay, 100 miles from the Fort, while on detached service. He had previously captured forty rebels with two Lieutenants.

NABBED.—About a year ago Butler A. Bates, Co. F, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, deserted from the cars at Brandon, was pursued and captured, after a severe struggle, by Mr. Briggs, a resolute constable and his posse. Shortly after he was sent from Brattleboro to join his regiment, but again deserted at Washington. Since then he has succeeded in eluding arrest until about a week ago, when he was arrested in Pittsfield after a desperate struggle by Capt. Terry, formerly of the Fourth Regiment. The Captain was severely wounded in the arm by a blow from a pair of heavy tongs which the rascal, who is a powerful villain, vainly tried to brain him with. Bates is an Englishman.

CHITTENDEN TOWN OFFICERS.—Moderator, S. W. Harrison; Clerk and Treasurer, Reuben Harris; Selectmen, Linus Edmunds, Wm. L. Winslow, Richardson O. Dow; First Constable, Lewis T. Winslow; Second Constable, Henry J. Perry; Listers, Hiram Baird, G. A. Seager, Charles Hewitt; Overseer of the Poor, David Wetmore; Town Agent, William O. Harrison; Trustee of Surplus Fund, Asa Collins; Grand Jurors, D. J. Yaw, Charles Hewitt. The town voted to raise 185 cents on the dollar to pay town expenses and bounties.

CARTLETON.—An entertainment in behalf of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Cartleton, consisting of music, charades and an oyster supper, will be given at the Town Hall in that village, on Friday eve, March 11th, at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cts. Supper 25 cts.

COOL.—A tenant house owned by H. F. Dewey in Bennington took fire, a week ago Saturday, but was put out without much damage. The banner says:

When the fire first broke out a true specimen of "Young America," being dispatched by the occupants of the house to give the alarm to Mr. Dewey—he being usually high around home—entered a store near by, with the inquiry, "Is Mr. Dewey here?" "He is not," was the reply. He then went out, but returned again in about five minutes, with the inquiry, "has he come yet?" "No, what do you want of him?" "Nothing, his house is on fire," spoken with the greatest leisure imaginable.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners elected were the "temperance candidates" in all the counties heard from except Chittenden and Lamolite.—Three counties are not yet fully heard from, viz: Essex, Orleans and Franklin.

Dr. Urann will be in Rutland again on Saturday, Sunday and Monday next. All in need of his skillful services will find him on those days at the Bardwell House.

Connecticut River is free of ice from Bellows Falls to its mouth, and "sloop navigation" has been resumed at Hartford.

POLITICAL.—The New York papers have another version of the Chase-Lincoln correspondence. It is given in the Times as follows:

"Mr. Chase asked whether there was anything in his position (as candidate for the presidential nomination) that would prejudice the public interests under his charge. He did not wish to administer the Treasury Department one day without the President's entire confidence."

To this Mr. Lincoln replied in a friendly letter of several pages, closing by saying that he "did not perceive any occasion for any change."

THE VERMONT REGIMENTS.—Hon. E. P. Walton writes to his paper as follows:

"Among recent things settled at Washington for the advantage of the State, I think I am safe in naming an order for three thousand Vermont horses for cavalry, to be delivered at Montpelier, and the granting of a second Vermont brigade in the army—that is, as I understand it, brigading the Vermont regiments not embraced in the first brigade."

The rule as to horses (their height) was relaxed so as to admit Vermont horses, and wisely, for everybody knows they will make the very best animals for cavalry—quick in speed, of high spirit, and capable of endurance. In fact, many Vermont horses have been smuggled into the service, and have stood the test well. The Vermont cavalry went with Kilpatrick in his late brilliant raid, Col. Sawyer acting as a Brigadier. It is the crack regiment of the cavalry, and our boys are known in the army as "Kil's pets." A Vermont infantry regiment is the crack regiment of the volunteers, and the 11th Vermont is the largest artillery regiment in the service. Give them a chance, and I doubt not they will prove something better than the largest regiment."

Miscellaneous Items.

A woman in a Chicago street car lately smiled when a tired looking man offered her his seat, and said she was quite able to stand. An indication of the millennium.

An English advertisement reads as follows: "Stolen, a watch worth ten guineas. If the thief will return it he will be informed where he can steal one worth two of it and no questions asked."

Amusements and matrimony are doing a large share in the reconciliation of the social secess of New Orleans to the Union rule. Mrs. Banks got up a grand masked ball for the 22d, and marriages between the Yankee officers and the New Orleans belles are very numerous.

The Brooklyn Fair was formally closed on Saturday evening. It has been kept open for twelve days, and the average amount of receipts each day was about thirty thousand dollars, making a grand total of about \$360,000. It will remain open the first 40 days of this week, for the benefit of families and schools. It is expected the entire receipts will not fall short of \$400,000.

The war in the Duchies is not progressing very rapidly. The allies have been severely repulsed in their attack on Duppel. A Vienna dispatch of February 23, announces that the conference proposed by England for a settlement of the Dano-German question had been accepted by Austria and Prussia. There was to be no suspension of arms, but Prussia was not to be further invaded. The allies were busily engaged in demolishing the Dannewerke, in Schleswig.

Gen. Butler has remitted the sentence of Rev. Mr. Wingfield, of Norfolk, directing his employment in sweeping the streets for a term of three months, for notoriously disloyal practices. "His punishment," says Gen. Butler, "is remitted, not from respect for the man, or for his acts, or because it is unjust, but because its nature may be supposed to reflect upon the Christian Church, which, by his connection with it, has been already too much disgraced."

WHICH IS BEST?—It is almost too late in the day to recommend the sewing machine as a useful article in a family. No well-regulated household is without one. This question is settled, the next thing to do is to select the one best suited to your requirements. Both of the editors of the "Home Journal" have long had the Grover & Baker machine in their household, and can speak from experience. We therefore have no hesitation in saying that we like this machine, and for the following reasons:—1st. It is more simple, durable, and less liable to derangement than others. 2d. It sews from ordinary spools, and no re-winding of thread is necessary. 3d. It sews with equal facility all fabrics, the most delicate and the heaviest, and with all kinds of thread, silk, cotton, or linen. 4th. Its seams are so strong and elastic that it never breaks. 5th. It fastens both ends of the seam by its own operation. 6th. Its seam, though cut at every sixth stitch, remains firm, and neither runs nor ravel in wear. But, besides the above qualities to recommend the "Grover & Baker," it has a faculty which no other machine possesses: It makes a beautiful embroidery without any change of arrangement.—N. Y. Home Journal.

Life.
An infant on its mother's breast.
A bouncing boy at play.
A youth by maiden fair caressed.
A stalwart man with care oppressed,
An old man silver gray—
Is all of life we know.
A smile, a tear,
A joy, a fear,
And all is o'er below!

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE FROM KNOXVILLE.

THE REBELS RETREATING.

KENTUCKY THREATENED.

The Army in Splendid Condition.

New York, March 9.
A dispatch from Knoxville dated the 5th, says:

The rebels are beyond Greenville, still slowly and sullenly retreating. They lately shot seven deserters, and are relentlessly hunting down conscripts.—They have sent forty pieces of artillery to the great Virginia Salines, which place they will doubtless stubbornly hold under Buckner and Breckenridge, and from it they threaten Kentucky. They are fortifying Bull's Gap.

Gen. Cox has been appointed Chief of Staff to Gen. Schofield for the army in the field. Gen. Potter remains Chief of Staff.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated March 1th, says: Our army has returned from the reconnoissance, and now holds a position in advance of our old lines. We have closed Parker's and Hooker's Gaps, and the army is in splendid condition. Col. Harrison, who, from Bald Face Ridge, had a full view of Dalton, estimates the rebel force there on Friday at 30,000, nearly all of whom came up from the rear on Thursday afternoon.

Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners.

Rebel News of Sherman.

WASHINGTON, March 9.
The following official dispatch was received last night:

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War: The flag of truce boat is in, bringing over forty-eight officers and over six hundred privates, delivered for exchange.

The Richmond papers give an account of Col. Dahlgren's death and Maj. Cook's capture.

The Richmond papers of to-day say on the 6th of March Gen. Sherman was at Canton, on the Mississippi Central Railroad; that he has taken a large number of negroes, and leaves the country impoverished. The papers also state that the Confederates have ordered all of Gen. Kilpatrick's officers whom they have captured, to be placed in irons.

(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General.

Presentation of the Commission of Lieutenant-General to Gen. Grant by President Lincoln—Interesting Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, March 9.
The President of the United States this afternoon formally presented to Major General Grant his commission as Lieutenant-General. The ceremony took place in the Cabinet Chamber, in the presence of the entire cabinet, General Halleck, Representative Lovejoy, General Rawlings and Col. Comstock, of General Grant's Staff, the son of General Grant, and Mr. W. Clay, the private Secretary of the President.

Gen. Grant having entered the room, the President rose, and addressed him thus:

Gen. Grant:—The Nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to be done in the existing great struggle, are now presented with this commission, constituting you Lieutenant-General in the army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add that, with what I here speak for the Nation, goes my own hearty personal concurrence.

To which Gen. Grant replied, as follows:

Mr. President: I accept this commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full responsibilities now devolving on me, and I know that if they are met it will be due to those armies, and above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men.

The President then introduced the General to all the members of the Cabinet, after which the company was seated, and about half an hour was spent in social conversation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Reported Abdication of the Queen of England.

PORTLAND, March 9.
The steamship Nova Scotia, from Liverpool 25th and Londonderry 26th ult., arrived this morning. Affairs at Schleswig unchanged.

Lord Palmerston had announced that orders were sent to the Cape of Good Hope to release the privateer Tuscaloosa, the international law not justifying her detention.

Rumor says that Queen Victoria is about to abdicate, and the Prince of Wales to ascend the throne as Edward the Seventh.

Cotton dull 1-2d lower for American, 1-4 a 1-2d lower for other sorts; sales of the week 34,000 bales, market closing quiet at the decline. Provisions steady.

Ill Treatment of Our Prisoners.

New York, March 8.
Two Union soldiers escaped from Danville, Va., prison, inform the Cincinnati Times the entire number of prisoners in the Danville prison is estimated at the beginning at about 4,500, of whom about 500 had died. The small pox had been for some time prevalent to their escape quite severe, and some of its victims had been found dead in the prison, being allowed to remain there several days without the benefit of medical assistance.

LATER FROM CHATTANOOGA.

ALL QUIET IN FRONT.

RAIL ROAD COLLISION.

CINCINNATI, March 6.
The Commercial of this city has the following special dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, March 6.—All is quiet in front, except an occasional exchange of shots between the advanced cavalry pickets. To-day a large rebel cavalry force appeared before Nickajack Gap and pressed out. Deserters from the rebel army continue to arrive at the rate of thirty a day.

Another special dispatch dated Chattanooga, March 7th, says: The rebel cavalry have retired and our forces now hold Nickajack Gap. It is not unlikely that the rebels may assume the offensive.

A collision occurred between two freight trains near Stevenson, Ala., on Saturday night, killing four ladies and two men, and wounding several others. A large force of rebel cavalry attacked 93 men of the 3d Tennessee, at Panther Springs on the 10th inst. Our loss was 2 killed, 8 wounded and 22 captured. The rebel loss was thirty killed and wounded.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

Damage Done by Sherman—Territory Laid Waste—Retreat of the Expedition—Forrest Claims a Victory.

NEW YORK, March 9.
The Herald's army of the Potomac dispatch contains extracts from the Richmond Sentinel of the 5th. It urges a trial, by military law, of Dahlgren's captured men. It also contains the following telegrams:

MERIDIAN, March 4.—The work of rebuilding the railroad is progressing rapidly. Three miles of track and three bridges were destroyed on the Southern road. Ten miles of track on the Selma and thirteen on the Mobile and Ohio road were destroyed. Sherman burned a great deal of property here and at Meridian, Enterprise, Lockhart and Landerdale stations. All the public buildings here and a number of private houses were destroyed. The enemy pillaged every house. Provisions were taken from almost every family. Sherman laid waste the country through which his army passed on their return to Vicksburg.

DEMOPOLIS, March 4.—A dispatch from Gen. Jackson, dated Sharon, seven miles from Canton, February 28, says he overtook the enemy at that point on the 27th, and was skirmishing. The enemy crossed his whole force at Ratcliff's and Collium's ferries, and proceeded to Canton, where they were reported on short rations and broken down. It was thought they would destroy a portion of the railroad north of Canton and go at once to Vicksburg. About twenty-five had been killed and captured. Our cavalry are harassing them.

ATLANTA, March 5.—A special to the Appeal, dated Marion, Miss., 2d, says: The whole Federal force under Sherman was at Canton on the 29th ult. Our cavalry were harassing them with decided effect. Grierson's command had returned to Memphis. A private telegram from Gen. Forrest says: "My victory is complete. My loss is two killed and sixty wounded. The Yankee loss in killed, wounded and captured, is about eight hundred. They outnumbered me three to one. Col. Forrest is killed."

A Blockader Sunk.

WILMINGTON, March 9.
A blockade steamer was sunk off Cape Fear, yesterday.

William E. Hagen, a chemist at Troy, N. Y., claims to have invented a stove which by using some few gallons of water per day will reduce the consumption of coal one-half, and render the atmosphere of the heated rooms much pleasanter and healthier. The water is placed in a boiler on the top of the stove, and is conveyed through a pipe on the inner surface of the stove, but avoiding direct contact with the coal or other fuel, till it is emitted, in the form of superheated steam, at the bottom of the fire, where it is decomposed by the contact into hydrogen and carbonic acid gas, which instantly combine afresh, producing carbonic oxide, which undergoes a still further combination or combustion, on being presented to the air, with a large development of calorific heat at each successive stage or combination. In other words, instead of allowing half the carbon to escape in the form of carbonic acid, he consumes it entirely, leaving nothing to escape as smoke, but water, and perhaps a little ammonia. A company has been formed in New York with a capital of \$500,000 for getting the invention into use.

The city election in Portland, Maine, resulted in a Union gain of 935 over last year when the Union Mayor was elected by a majority of 195.

We would refer our readers to an advertisement in our columns to-day, of a medicine which we think deserves more than a passing glance, as it comes so highly recommended, and not purporting to be secret in its composition—a medicine emanating from such a source, and for so good a purpose—the alleviation and cure of diseases incident to females—which are so prevalent among us, and being endorsed by the Reformed Practice, having been made official in their Pharmacopoeia. We have no hesitation in recommending it to our female readers or to the friends of any indisposed. The article we have reference to is a Female Strengthening Cordial, prepared by Dr. Geo. W. Swett, the proprietor of the "New England Botanic Depot," so long and favorably known throughout the New England States.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that the report that Gen. Sherman was at Vicksburg on the 24th ult., and that he would soon start on another expedition, is a great mistake. None of Sherman's forces had reached Jackson on the 24th ult., and Vicksburg advised on the 27th ult. make no mention of his arrival there, or of any contemplated new movement.